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The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung receives on Jan. 23 the government delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

NIGERIAN GOVT DEL.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on January 23 received the government delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by B.O.W. Mapeni, Commissioner for Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Comrade Kong Jin Tae and personages concerned Su Gwan Hi and Li Jong Mok were on hand.

Also present was J. Tanko Yusuf, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to our country.

BANGLADESH AMB.

President Kim Il Sung on January 20 received Abdul Momin, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to our country.

ITALIAN SAVANT

President Kim Il Sung granted an audience on January 9 to Prof. and Dr. Giancarlo Elia Valori, Secretary General of the Italian International Relations Institute and Secretary General of the Institute of New International Economic Order, on visit to our country.

JAPANESE DIETMAN

President Kim Il Sung received Kuno Chuji, Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, who is Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives and ex-Minister of Postal Service of Japan, on visit to our country. (KCNA)

TELEGRAMS

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged New Year's cards with party and state leaders of various countries, greeting the New Year 1977.

New Year's cards came to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from:

Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China; Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; Ton Duc Thang, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam; Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam; Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Henryk Jablonski, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party; Hashi Lleshi, Chair-

(Continued on Page 2)

Message from Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

PYONGYANG, Jan. 21 (KCNA) —The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message dated Jan. 15 from Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his election as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

This, the Chairman said, is a great support and encouragement to the entire members of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people and fully shows the deep revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Korean parties and the peoples of the two countries.

I express deep thanks to you for this, he said and stressed:

I take this opportunity to heartily wish more shining victory to the heroic Korean people led by you in the cause of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, carrying forward the behests of Chairman Mao Tsetung, will continue to resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people till final victory, he concluded.

Meets Korean Amb.

PEKING, Jan. 24 (KCNA)—Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received Hyon Jun Guk, Ambassador of our country to China, at the Great Hall of the People in Peking on the afternoon of January 24 when the latter paid him a farewell call before leaving for home.

Present on the occasion were Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Touching upon the friendship between Korea and China, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng said that the friendship between the two countries is a bloodcemented friendship initiated by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung and the friendship that has withstood test through struggle and expressed the conviction that this friendship would grow stronger and develop day by day.

Special Envoys Visit Mideast, Africa

As a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung, Vice-Premiers Chong Jun Gi and Ho Dam are visiting Mideast and African countries, according to KCNA.

Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi arrived in Khartoum, the capital of the Sudan, by plane on January 13.

He called on Abul Kasim Mohamed Ibrahim, General Secretary of the Sudan Socialist Union, on January 15.

The vice-premier paid a call on January 17 to Geafar Mohammed Nimeri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Damascus on January 20 by plane to visit Syria.

Earlier, the delegation stopped over in Egypt on its way to Syria.

On January 20 the delegation paid a call on Vice-President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Mohamed Hosni Mubarak.

On the other hand, Vice-Premier Ho Dam arrived in Lome, the capital of Togo, on January 10 by plane.

He paid a call on Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, on January 11.

The government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, on a visit to Benin paid a call on Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, on January 17.

The government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam on visit to the Republic of Senegal called on President Leopold Sedar Senghor, on January 21.

Pyongyang Proposes N.-S. Political Reunification Negotiations

Letter to Political Parties, Public Organisations, People of All Strata in S. Korea, Compatriots Overseas

PYONGYANG, Jan. 25 (KCNA)—The joint meeting of political parties and public organisations held in Pyongyang on January 25 adopted a letter to the political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in south Korea and compatriots overseas. The letter reads in full:

Personages of the political parties and public organisations in south Korea,

Compatriots, brothers and sisters in south Korea,

All the compatriots abroad,

Today when the history of our nation has recorded 32 years of division, the danger of permanent split, not the dawn of reunification, is growing and the dark clouds of war, not peace, are heavily hanging as ever over our country.

Deeply aware of the gravity of the present situation in which the sufferings of the division are coupled with the danger of war, we who assume heavy responsibility for the country and the nation held a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations in Pyongyang with a lofty desire to prevent the permanent split of the nation, remove the danger of war and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country by the united efforts of the north and the south, and send this letter to you.

When the historic July 4 north-south joint statement based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity was made public as a reflection of the ardent desire of the whole nation for the reunification of the country, we Korean people sincerely hoped that an end would be put to the tragedy of split at an early date in accordance with the joint programme of the nation and we would be able to live in one reunified Korea.

But, the principles of the north-south joint statement have been totally trampled underfoot and our people's cause of national reunification is faced with a grave challenge due to the "two Koreas" policy of the domestic and foreign splittists.

The south Korean authorities, availing themselves of the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and Japanese masters, are working to split permanently our people, who have been living in one territory as one nation through history, seeking north-south confrontation and split.

A permanent division which will spell greater disasters is forced upon our people who over the last 30 years and more have undergone too great misfortunes and sufferings due to the split of the nation and paid too dear price for the reunification of the country. How deplorable this is!

As the country has been split into the north and the south for many years, our nation of the same ancestry, divided into two, is unable to achieve a uniform development of the country and the whole people are living in constant unrest.

If our nation is split into two permanently, this history of bitter sufferings will last indefinitely and not only our generation but the generations to come will be unable to get rid of the tragic destiny.

Indeed, the split of the nation is the constant source of mistrust and confrontation, unrest and tension among the people of the same blood, which will lead to a war in the end.

The reality in which we find ourselves patently shows that the division may possibly plunge our country again into the flame of a war.

Under the pretext of the "threat of southward invasion" the south Korean authorities are ushering the U.S. and Japanese forces of aggression into the country and hastening criminal war preparations on a big scale by relying on their dollars, yen and weapons.

Moreover, we cannot but call your attention to the fact that the south Korean authorities are openly plotting for a nuclear war which will reduce the territory to ashes, while offering one half of the country to the United States as its nuclear base and trying to keep large quantities of nuclear weapons as ever in south Korea.

Today when many people of the world unanimously oppose a nuclear zone and a nuclear war and even Americans call for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from south Korea, the south Korean authorities, dead set against it, are trying to slaughter fellow countrymen with nuclear weapons of foreign imperialists. What is more towering treachery to the nation than this!

Think what our beloved land, which our people have built and defended with their sweat and blood for thousands of, tens of thousands of years and which shall be the nest of happiness for our posterity, will become of if we, disregarding the future of the nation, compete with each other to introduce into the country nuclear weapons which are nobody's monopoly.

The criminal "two Koreas" policy and war policy pursued in south Korea under the slogan of "anti-communism" are leading fascist terrorism to its zenith and strangling and stamping out everything democratic and patriotic.

People are thrown into prison if they demand democracy, placed on murderous trial if they advocate peaceful reunification and shed blood and are deprived of their lives if they worry about the future of the nation.

All the fellow countrymen are burning with anger and the world is indignant at this unbearable situation in which the lot of those who love the country and the nation and call for democracy and peaceful reunification is flouted by a handful of fascist hangmen.

The criminal acts of those who are after "two Koreas" in our country have now become reckless, totally devoid of reason.

If the country is partitioned into two for ever and a war is ignited by their rash act, those who will suffer from the disaster are not Americans or Japanese but only we Koreans living in this land.

The danger of permanent split and nuclear war in our country is not a question of tomorrow but a realistic one staring us in the face and the country and the nation are confronted with a grim trial.

Personages of the political parties and public organisations in south Korea,

Compatriots, brothers and sisters in south Korea,

All the compatriots abroad,

At this critical moment deciding the rise or fall of the nation—reunification or permanent split, peace or war, we must at any cost avert the danger of permanent national split and war and pave the way to peace and peaceful reunification.

The road to reunification for one Korea is the only way for our nation to live and the road of split for two Koreas leads us to cause the national disasters by ourselves. Nobody can prevent the permanent split of the nation or remove the growing danger of war instead of our nation or make a present of a reunified country to us.

We consider now is the time for all people who love the country and the nation to unite on a nationwide scale apart from personal pleasure and interests of political groupings, and turn out as one man to the road of struggle for frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the national splittists and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Out of the sole desire to save the country and the nation from the ruinous crisis, we sincerely present you a national-salvation proposal for bringing earlier the reunification of the country which the whole compatriots desire so ardently.

1. A great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south desirous of reunification must be realised for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The lofty cause of national reunification can be realised only by the united strength of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south who truly desire reunification.

Though we have differences in ideology and political views, we can unite with each other as we are linked by the blood veins of the same nation. And we can ally with each other for the common purpose even though we have differing social systems, if not the fascist system.

The great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the democratic forces of the south must be an alliance of the genuine patriotic forces standing against fascism and for democracy, against war and for peace, against split and for reunification.

For the realisation of such alliance, one must not impose his idea, principle and view upon the other but respect and trust the other and subordinate everything solely to the sacred common cause of the nation.

The great alliance of socialism and democracy will demonstrate the united might of all the patriotic forces of the north and the south and this will undoubtedly serve as a powerful motive force of history preventing the permanent split of the nation and bringing the dawn of reunification.

2. The tension between the north and the south must be eased and the danger of a nuclear war removed for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The present confrontation between huge armed forces with the highest density in the world with the Military Demarcation Line in-between in a land which is not so big like ours is the very source of tension and uneasiness.

Moreover, the constant danger of war cannot be removed under the condition where foreign troops are present and atomic and nuclear weapons are deployed in the country.

We can no longer tolerate the abnormal situation in which millions of Koreans youth and middle-aged of the same blood are levelling guns at each other and uselessly wasting the precious strength and wealth of the nation, greatly affecting the development of the national economy and the people's livelihood. Who will tolerate the disgrace of the south Korean youth and middle-aged who are forced to be a "breakwater against communism" at the risk of nuclear war, carrying rifles placed in their hands by the foreign imperialists?

The north-south military confrontation endangering the peace of the country and obstructing peaceful reunification must be removed at an early date and the tension be relaxed.

The nuclear base in south Korea must be dismantled, all the weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons be shipped out forthwith and the U.S. troops be unconditionally withdrawn.

Along with this, the armed forces of the north and the south must be drastically cut and the military spendings be reduced to be earmarked for the stability and betterment of the people's lives.

We ardently appeal to the political parties, public organisations and the entire people in the north and the south to strongly demand the authorities of both sides take the above-mentioned measures and make joint efforts for their realisation. At the same time, we propose to demand the relevant military authorities hold disarmament talks for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, discontinuation of the arms reinforcement and arms race, reduction of armed forces and armament and stoppage of the introduction of weapons from foreign countries.

3. The source of a discord within the nation must be removed and an atmosphere of great national unity be created for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Under the conditions in which the people's free expression of their will is restricted and antagonism and confrontation are incited within the nation, it is impossible to remove misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and the south, promote national unity and successfully achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

With the great cause of national reunification before us, we have no reason whatsoever to confront and antagonize ourselves against each other.

The fascist and splittist system which creates a discord and obstructs unity among the fellow countrymen must be liquidated and freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration be ensured to those who desire peaceful reunification and the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriotic people and democratic personages be unconditionally released.

The "anti-communist" policy hostile to the fellow countrymen must be renounced and slanders and calumnies against the other side be stopped.

Furthermore, multilateral economic collaboration between the north and the south must be realised to remove misunderstanding and mistrust and deepen mutual trust.

These measures aimed at creating an atmosphere of great national unity will certainly serve as a basis for national harmony and unity and a successful first step for the peaceful reunification of the country.

4. A north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of all the political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in the north and the south must be convened to have consultations about all the above-mentioned questions.

The convocation of the north-south political consultative conference is the most reasonable and realistic way of solving the question of national reunification by the efforts of the Korean people themselves in conformity with the will and interests of the whole nation.

The conference will openly and frankly discuss our proposal and other matters for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We consider it necessary to hold a preliminary working-level meeting of authorized liaison representatives at Panmunjom or in any other agreed place at an early date to make preparations for such a political consultative conference.

Those who are truly concerned for the country and desirous of reunification can sit around one table and have negotiations to find common denominators and work out a common programme for the country's reunification, irrespective of the differences of the political views and ideas, religion and past doings.

If the present south Korean authorities withdraw the "two Koreas" policy, renounce "anti-communism," stop the suppression of the patriotic people and democratic personages and give up the war policy enforced under the pretext of the "threat of southward invasion," we will again sit knee to knee with them and will not oppose their participation in the political consultative conference.

We can not accept as a fait accompli and split imposed upon us by the foreign aggressors and a handful of traitors to the nation. We must frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists to sever the nation and build an independent and prosperous reunified Korea in this land without fail.

Let all of us rise in the nationwide patriotic movement to bring earlier the glorious day when we will build a rich and powerful country good to live in, a paradise of the reunified and independent 50 million people in our beloved country, the beautiful land of 3,000 *ri*.

We take this opportunity to extend warm compatriotic encouragement to the people of all strata and patriotic democratic personages in south Korea who are waging an unyielding struggle for freedom, democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country, breaking the thick forest of bayonets.

We believe that all the political parties, public organisations, people of all strata in south Korea and all the compatriots abroad will express a due understanding of our proposal intended to avert the danger of the permanent split of the nation and war and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and actively support it.

The Workers' Party of Korea
The Korean Democratic Party
The Chondoist Chogu Party
The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland
The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland
The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea
The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea
The Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea
The Korean Democratic Women's Union
The General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea
The Korean Christians' Federation
The Korean Buddhists' Federation
The Korean Journalists' Union
The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association
The Korean Students' Committee
The Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People
The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity
The Korean National Peace Committee

Pyongyang, January 25, 1977

Joint Meet of Political Parties, Public Bodies Held In Pyongyang

Pyongyang set forth a new proposal for Korea's earliest reunification, including the following four items, KCNA reported.

1. A great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south desirous of reunification must be realized;

2. The tension between the north and the south must be eased and the danger of a nuclear war removed;

3. The source of a discord within the nation must be removed and an atmosphere of great national unity be created;

4. A north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of all the political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in the north and the south must be convened to have consultation about all the above-mentioned questions.

This proposal was made clear in a letter to the political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea and compatriots overseas adopted at a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations in the DPRK.

The joint meeting was held on Jan. 25 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang, in order to discuss new national salvation proposals for preventing a permanent split of the nation, removing the danger of war and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the united efforts of the north and the south.

The meeting was attended by Kim Il, Kang Ryang Uk, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Yang Hyong Sop and Hwang Jang Yop; and Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Song Ryul, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party; Kang Jang Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; and responsible functionaries of public organizations, members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, functionaries of political parties and public organisations, functionaries of central organs, and men of the educational, cultural and press organs.

Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, delivered a report "On Removing the Danger of the Permanent Split of the Nation and War and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" at the meeting.

In his report Yang Hyong Sop said: today the tension in the Korean Peninsula has been brought to the extreme pitch and the danger of war has become a realistic problem owing to the south Korean authorities.

Stressing that it is urgent to remove the danger of a permanent split of the nation and nuclear war and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification at the earliest possible date, he proposed national salvation measures and to convene a north-south political consultative conference to discuss them each other.

Saying if the present south Korean authorities withdraw the "two Koreas" policy, renounce "anti-communism," stop suppressing the patriotic people and democratic personages and give up the war policy pursued by them under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion," he declared Pyongyang will again sit face to face with them and will not oppose their participation in the political consultative conference.

Yang Hyong Sop's speech was followed by speeches of representatives of various political parties and public organizations.

A letter to the south Korean political parties, public organisations and people of all strata and compatriots overseas was adopted at the meeting.

Chongryun Supports Proposal

Expressing its full support to Pyongyang's new initiatives for the earliest reunification of Korea, Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on Jan. 26 issued a statement in the name of its Central Standing Committee.

In the statement, Chongryun warmly supported the four-point national salvation proposal put forth by the Jan. 25 Pyongyang joint meeting. Chongryun called it a timely, realistic and aboveboard patriotic one that reflects the unanimous desire of the entire Korean nation.

Chongryun, committed to national reunification, declared that it would do everything within its power to carry into effect the four-point proposal.

Chongryun demanded the south Korean authorities should commit themselves to the principles of independence, reunification, peace and democracy.

It also urged the United States to accept Pyongyang's proposal to replace the armistice agreement with a bilateral peace agreement and withdraw all its troops in accordance with the 30th UNGA resolution. Japan, Chongryun said, should renounce its policy designed to reinvade south Korea and prevent Korea's reunification.

On Jan. 29 a central rally was held in the Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo to support the four-point proposal.

At the rally Chairman Han Duk Su of the Chongryun C.S.C. made a report supporting and welcoming Pyongyang's new proposal. He proposed in his report the pro-Seoul Korean residents' organization Mindan to hold a joint meeting to support the four-point proposal.

The central meeting was followed by similar local meetings held on Jan. 30 and 31 throughout this country in Osaka, Nagoya, Kitakyushu, Sendai and Hiroshima cities

Brezhnev, Kosygin Meet DPRK Premier

Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union from Jan. 24 to 26 at the invitation of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, KCNA reported.

L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on Jan. 26 met Premier Pak Sung Chul.

At the talks, Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union has consistently supported the efforts of the DPRK for reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis in conformity with the desire of the Korean people.

Prior to this, talks were held on Jan. 24 and 25 between Premier Pak Sung Chul and his Soviet counterpart A.N. Kosygin.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

An information on the result of the visit of Premier Pak Sung Chul to the Soviet Union was made public on Jan. 27.

According to KCNA, the information said:

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, met Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, and had a friendly conversation with him.

It continued:

At the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere between Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party

(Continued from page 1)

man of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian Socialist People's Republic; Fazal Elahi Chaudhri, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic of Cyprus; Tsunku Yahya Petra Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Ibrahim, King of Malaysia; Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, President of the Republic of India; Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Rudolf Kirchschlager, President of the Republic of Austria; Dr. Benjamin Henry Sheares, President of the Republic of Singapore; Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Soviet Socialist Republics; Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Josip Broz Tito, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Urho Kekkonen, President of the Republic of Finland. (KCNA)

of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade A.N. Kosygin, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the two sides informed each other of the social-economic successes made in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in the Soviet Union and of the implementation of the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Measures were discussed to expand and deepen the economic and trade relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union, it said.

Views were also exchanged on the bilateral questions and international issues of mutual concern, it said.

The two sides are convinced that the talks will contribute to further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union, it concluded.

Stay in Iraq

A party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Premier Pak Sung Chul, paid an official visit to the Republic of Iraq between Jan. 15 and 23, 1977, on the invitation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and the Government of Iraq.

During its visit Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq, received Premier Pak Sung Chul. Premier Pak Sung Chul courteously conveyed a personal letter and greetings from President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK to President Bakr. (KCNA)

EDITORIAL

A joint conference was held on Jan. 25 in Pyongyang of 18 political parties and public organizations, including the Workers' Party of Korea, the Chondoist Chongu Party and the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. They discussed how to exploit the united force of all the Koreans at home and abroad for national salvation purposes. They are deeply concerned over the question of preventing both the perpetuation of the national split and the danger of war and of accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

The conference produced the following four-point package proposal:

Firstly, to form an alliance of all the forces of the north and the south committed to reunification;

Secondly, to defuse the north-south tension, prevent the threat of nuclear war and undertake disarmament;

Thirdly, to eliminate intra-national distrust and create a climate of national unity;

Fourthly, to convene a political consultative conference of representatives from all the north and the south Korean political parties, public organizations and representatives from all the social sectors, for consultations on the above-said questions.

This package proposal embodies the reunification policy as advanced by President Kim Il Sung. It is the most realistic and fairest one mirroring the unanimous desire of the entire Korean nation.

We, the compatriots resident in Japan who have experienced all sorts of trials for the past 30 years, express full support to the new proposal and strongly wish for the earliest convocation of such north-south political consultative conference.

Today, U.S. imperialism, the occupying power in south Korea, is dead-set against the reunification of Korea and is running a muck in provoking a new war. Asian aggression being its predominant goal with south Korea as its stronghold, U.S. imperialism now has huge quantities of nuclear arms and other sophisticated weapons stockpiled in that part of Asia.

Under the instructions from U.S. imperialism, the south Korean rulers are relentlessly clamping down on the people who advocate reunification. They, motivated by the desire for their own personal prosperity, are scheming to perpetuate the national split with the help of outside forces. What they have done and are doing is in total disregard for the north-south joint statement.

In order to legalize the division, they are trying to deceive the public, calling for "separate UN seats" for north and south Korea and conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the north and the south. They are pressing ahead with the war preparations, while opposing the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

The Japanese militarist forces are spreading the misleading impression that the U.S. forces in south Korea are "a deterrent against aggression." Openly objecting to the pullout of GI's from south Korea, they are plotting the perpetuation of the split and deeper reinroads into south Korea.

Thus, a series of tremendous obstacles stand in the way of our country's reunification and the danger of war is growing as the days go by.

During the last 30 years our people have suffered disasters and misfortunes beyond agonies due to the division of the country. Too great sacrifices have been made for the reunification.

It is time for all the Koreans people to concentrate all the energies of the Korean people on the struggle for national reunification.

President Kim Il Sung said: **"It is the greatest and cherished national desire of the entire Korean people to reunify their divided country at the earliest possible date, and this goal is itself as an ever more burning demand as the years go by and time flows."**

We hope that all the south Korean political parties, public organizations and individual personalities and all the overseas compatriots as well will welcome the latest package proposal and strive with might and main for its materialization.

The south Korean authorities should give up the policy of national split and "anti-communism" and discontinue the oppression of democratic-minded people and take part in the projected north-south political consultative conference.

The U.S. Government should ignore all the obstructionist moves, withdraw all the nuclear weapons and the ground troops from south Korea and sign a peace agreement with the DPRK for the withdrawal of all armed forces in accordance with the UN resolution.

The Japanese authorities, too, should give up their reinvasion of south Korea and cease hampering Korea's reunification.

We express our wishes for more vigorous support to the struggle of our people from the world's peace-loving people.

On Removing Danger of Permanent Split of Nation and War And Accelerating Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Country

—*Report of Yang Hyong Sop*— (*Gist*)

PYONGYANG, Jan. 26 (KCNA) —Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea made the report "On Removing the Danger of the Permanent Split of the Nation and War and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang on January 25.

The reporter said, to begin with, that he was going to propose some measures for averting the danger of a permanent split facing the nation, removing tension and expediting the reunification of the country.

Stressing that it was the greatest national duty and most important task confronting our people to put an end to the split of the nation and reunify the fatherland, he said:

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have consistently adhered to the stand of solving the question of the country's reunification independently by the efforts of us Koreans ourselves on democratic principles and in a peaceful way, without any interference from outside, and put forward time and again fair and aboveboard proposals for national reunification and made all sincere efforts for their realisation.

He pointed out that the principles of the north-south joint statement have been crudely violated by the splintists within and without, the prospect of reunification that once began to brighten has been beclouded and the barrier of division is growing thicker, and our people's cause of reunification is facing a grave ordeal.

Today the tension in our country has been brought to the extreme pitch and the danger of war has become a realistic problem starting us in the face, not a problem of tomorrow, owing to the south Korean authorities.

Moreover, the south Korean authorities, begging for the protection of the U.S. nuclear umbrella, are committing without hesitation criminal acts for barring the withdrawal of the nuclear weapons as well as of the U.S. troops, putting it up as the main point of their so-called "diplomatic policy" to keep in south Korea the atomic nuclear weapons fraught with the constant danger of a nuclear war in Korea and to fasten the U.S. troops there.

Today many countries of the world and hundreds of millions of people the world over oppose a nuclear war that may spell an irretrievable holocaust to mankind and urge in unison the creation of a nuclear-free zone.

Even Americans say that the atomic nuclear weapons must be withdrawn and the U.S. troops, too, be pulled out of south Korea.

The reporter went on:

What would become of our country and of our nation if we vie with each other in bringing nuclear weapons, which are nobody's exclusive possession, into the country?

The scheming to keep the nuclear weapons piled up in south Korea is a criminal act to be cursed down through generations, which can be committed only by those who think nothing of the country and the nation, peace and peaceful reunification, the landscape of the fatherland and the future of the posterity.

He exposed that the south Korean authorities who wrested power on the strength of fascism are now enforcing the war policy by fascism and, under the pretext of "anti-communism," are harshly suppressing all the social and political elements standing in the way of their war policy.

It is entirely due to the zealous encouragement of the successive administrations of the United States that the south Korean authorities are pursuing ever more openly the "two Koreas" policy and the policy of war and fascism, noted the reporter.

He said that the U.S. imperialists have eagerly instigated the present south Korean authorities to confrontation and division.

It must be noted that the U.S. imperialists, in the hope of recovering from their miserable defeat in many parts of the world, proclaimed south Korea their "forward defence zone" and have turned a half of our country into a dangerous nuclear base and they openly declare that they will not hesitate in the use of nuclear weapons, he said, and went on:

The historical facts in the days gone by prove that it was the United States which always threatened us and increased tension in Korea and there has never been a "threat from the north."

It needs no explanation that the "Pueblo" incident, the "EC-121" incident and the "Panmunjom incident" which made the world people watch the developments with breathless suspense were not committed by us in the sea off the United States or in its territory, but were committed each time by the U.S. aggressors in our country.

The policies of aggression and war of the United States which is pursuing the "policy of strength" in our country with a loud cry for "protection" and "deterrent force" are nothing but a constant source of the increased strain and danger of war in Korea.

Denouncing the Japanese authorities for zealously goading the south Korean authorities into confrontation and split, joining the United States in the "two Koreas" policy, the reporter said:

These days when the argument for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops is gaining ground even among the U.S. rulers, they are going round Pacific nations and instigating them to oppose the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, twanging the harp of "power balance." thus practically taking a hand in fostering permanent split and aggravating tension in Korea.

All these manoeuvres of aggression and war perpetrated by the U.S. and Japanese authorities in accordance with their "two Koreas" policy, interfering in the internal affairs of our country, will not only bring serious disasters to our people but will never be beneficial to them either. This they must know clearly.

Truth to tell, in our country today, the danger of permanent split has gone to such a grave extent that no one can overlook it. And the danger of nuclear war poses as a serious problem to which no one can remain indifferent.

Stressing that the situation obtaining in our country makes it urgent to remove the danger of a permanent split of the nation and nuclear war and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification at the earliest possible date, the reporter continued:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We must crush by all means the separatists' attempt to create 'two Koreas', prevent the permanent division of the nation, and open the door of reunification as soon as possible."

To remove the danger of permanent split and war created in our country today and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary, above all, to achieve the great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south desirous of reunification, declared the reporter.

The socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south have a common stand against fascism and for democracy, against war and for peace, against split and for reunification, and there is no contradiction between the two in solving the national problems.

Even though we have differences in religious belief and political view and position, we can close up unite as we are linked together by the blood veins of the same nation and even though we have differences in the systems, we can well ally with each other for the common purpose, if neither of them is a fascist system forced by oppression and contradictory to the will of the people.

For the great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the democratic forces of the south, he said, they must not force their ideas, principles and views upon the other side, but respect and trust each other and dedicate everything only to the common national cause.

Stressing that it is the prerequisite to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country to ease tension between the north and the south and remove the danger of a nuclear war at an early date, the reporter went on:

The south Korean authorities are talking about a "non-aggression pact" as if they want peace in our country. But tension can never be removed in our country, even though a "pact" or an "agreement" is signed as long as it remains a stark fact that huge armed forces are densely deployed in confrontation between the north and the south and the armed forces are being reinforced steadily.

What is urgently necessary for our people now is not a pact or empty talk as the "non-aggression pact" but practical measures for terminating the state of military confrontation between the north and the south at an early date, relaxing tension and removing the danger of a nuclear war.

To this end, first of all, the nuclear base must be dismantled in south Korea, all the weapons of destruction including nuclear arms brought by the United States be shipped out and the U.S. troops be unconditionally withdrawn from there.

And we think it necessary to take radical steps for drastically reducing the armed forces and cutting the military expenses of both sides to be appropriated to the enhancement of the people's living standards.

We urge the political parties and public organisations and all the people of the north and the south to strongly demand the authorities of the two sides take early progressive measures for easing tension and removing the danger of a nuclear war.

At the same time, we propose them to demand the military authorities concerned to open discussion of talks for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, discontinuation of the reinforcement and arms race and reduction of the armies and armament and stoppage of the introduction of weapons from foreign countries.

Emphasizing that, for the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the source of discord within the nation must be uprooted and a climate for great national unity be created, the reporter said:

We must eradicate at an early date all the factors creating discord and obstructing unity between the compatriots and bend all efforts to create a good atmosphere of national unity.

For this, the fascist and splittist system of oppression that blights great national unity, creating an atmosphere of terror and tension, must be removed and democracy be realised, and the illegally arrested patriotic people and democratic figures released unconditionally.

A stop must be put to the slanders and calumnies attacking the other side and the "anti-communist" policy antagonistic to the compatriots be withdrawn.

Moreover, many-sided economic collaboration must be realised to dispel the misunderstanding and distrust and deepen the national bonds between the north and the south.

These steps will help deepen understanding and trust between the north and the south and promote the great national unity of our people and open a road before the people of all walks of life in the north and the south to contribute better to the patriotic cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

On our proposals for achieving a great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the democratic forces of the south, easing tension between the north and the south, removing the danger of a nuclear war and creating a climate of great national unity specify most urgent tasks that must be fulfilled on the way of accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He proposed the convocation of a north-south political consultative conference to be represented by the political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in the north and the south for the purpose of discussing all the questions mentioned above.

The convocation of the north-south political consultative conference is the most reasonable and realistic way of solving independently and peacefully the question of national reunification by the efforts of us Koreans ourselves in conformity with the will and interests of the whole nation.

Today when it has become clear that nothing can be solved through the dialogue with the present south Korean authorities who declared "two Koreas" their policy, it stands out with greater urgency that the patriotic forces of the north and the south representing the will of the entire Korean people to meet at one place and find a way of national reunification.

At the proposed north-south political consultative conference a heart-to-heart discussion would be devoted to subjects of promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country including our proposals.

We consider it necessary to hold at an early date a preliminary working-level meeting of authorized liaison representatives at Panmunjom or in any other place agreed upon to make preparations for such north-south political consultative conference.

If the present south Korean authorities withdraw the "two Koreas" policy, renounce "anti-communism," stop suppressing the patriotic people and democratic personages and give up the war policy pursued by them under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion," we will again sit face to face with them and will not oppose their participation in the political consultative conference.

Declaring that the accomplishment of our national cause depends, after all, on the unity of all the patriotic forces of the north and the south, the reporter earnestly appealed to the south Korean people of all strata and patriotic democratic figures—the workers and peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, believers, etc.— to join us in the vigorous struggle to thwart and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the splintists within and without to save the nation, and hasten the glorious day when reunified and independent one Korea will have been constructed.

He, in conclusion, evinced the conviction that the political parties, public organisations and peoples of all countries of the world will, in the future, too, express firm solidarity with our people in the just struggle for solving the question of the country's reunification independently by the efforts of the Koreans themselves, without any interference from outside.

Past Instances

A joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on January 25 called upon the south Korean compatriots to hold a north-south political consultative conference.

The first north-south joint meeting of political parties and public organizations was held in April, 1948. In April 1948 when the U.S. scuttled the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers' Conference and was openly scheming the division of Korea under the name of the UN, a joint conference of various political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea was held in Pyongyang at the initiative of the Workers' Party of North Korea.

The conference was attended even by the representatives of the rightwing political parties of south Korea and it unanimously proposed to make all foreign troops withdraw simultaneously from Korea and to realize Korea's reunification by way of establishing a united government through free, general elections throughout Korea. Then only the U.S. and the treacherous Syngman Rhee clique opposed the proposal.

On April 27, 1960, which was right after the "April 19 Popular Uprising" occurred in south Korea, a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of the north was held in Pyongyang.

The joint meeting was attended by 6 political parties and public organizations including the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party.

The conference unanimously stressed that if the south Korean political parties and politicians had a national conscience, they should listen to their counterparts in the northern half and start north-south discussion of the serious situation in south Korea. It also emphasized south united economic committee to control the situation."

On February 16, 1961, a joint meeting of northern political parties and public organizations was held, participated in by representatives of political parties and public organizations and personalities from various circles of academy, education, culture, art and press.

It was held to oppose the "U.S.-south Korea treaty on economy and technique" and support the struggle of the south Korean people opposed to the "treaty."

A statement was adopted at the meeting. The statement exposed the plunderous and aggressive nature of the treaty. It called on the south Korean people to struggle against the treaty and for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive forces, referring to the ultimate independent and peaceful reunification, the statement urged economic and cultural interchange between the north and south.

Germ Warfare Experiment

S. Koreans' Livers Exported to U.S.

The livers of south Koreans were sold off on large quantities at the end of last year through Japan to the U.S., according to a pilots of Japan Air Lines plane.

The "mass livers export" bespeaks that the U.S. imperialists are conducting crazy-like experiments on human bodies, particularly those of south Koreans.

600 Dollars for One Human Liver

The "mass livers export" case is said to have been an "open secret" among some pilots for a long time.

Japan Air Lines pilots said that a human liver is put in a big box like an urn.

A large number of liver-packed boxes were carried by planes, which stopped over at Tokyo International Airport in Japan and took off for the U.S. at the end of last year.

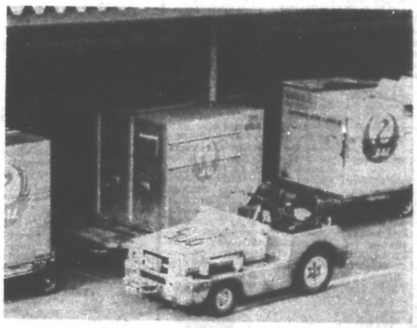
Japan Air Lines planes had frequently left Tokyo International Airport for the U.S. with large numbers of livers aboard till last November. Each passenger airplane for the U.S. carried a temporarily increasing number of south Koreans' livers.

These facts were brought to light by freight clerks of Japan Air Lines in charge of air cargoes.

According to the pilots and freight clerks, a liver is sold off at 600 to 700 dollars to the U.S.

The passenger airplanes of south Korea are required to stop over in Japan according to the Civil Air Regulations, but a freight plane can fly directly to the U.S.

Why are the livers carried to the U.S. via Japan aboard Japanese airplanes? This is because people the world over denounce the Pak Jung Hi clique for selling off south Korean orphans at low prices to the U.S. and other foreign countries. The Pak Jung Hi rascals are said to send over 6,000 orphans every year by "Korea Air Line" to the U.S. and Europe under the criminal "special law for orphan adoption" cooked up in July 1972.



The packed livers were brought in a cabin by workers.

Military Laboratory in Maryland

After leaving Japan, the livers of south Korean people are sent to an institute in Maryland, U.S.A., by way of Anchorage.

What is there in Maryland? There are in Maryland the world's largest-scale center for studying biological and chemical warfare. This is why it is called a mecca for experiments on bacteriological weapons and human bodies.

What does it mean that large numbers of livers of south Korean people are carried to the institute for the study of bacteriological weapons?

Biological specialists said that the liver of living body is more useful for a bacteriological experiment than other internal organs.

For example, a biological study group of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" studied a bacteriological questions with animals' livers when it was stationed in Hokkaido.

Virus Artificially Sprinkled

In order to confirm the efficiency of a new bacteriological weapon, the U.S. imperialists frequently conducted a large-scale test by spreading an etiological agent among south Korean people under the guise of a natural outbreak of an epidemic—as preliminary operation in bacteriological warfare.

The etiological agent of hemorrhagic epidemic fever is an artificially modified virus to cause the symptoms of the epidemic hemorrhagic fever and those of virus-caused pneumonia.

As a result, this etiological agent widely spread last year in all the areas of south Korea, including Kangwon, Kyonggi, North Kyongsang, South Chungchong, North Cholla Provinces, an etiological agent which affected a large number of people and took a heavy toll of human lives. The death toll reached over 20,000 as of the end of last year (the death rate for this disease is 20 to 40 per cent).

The U.S. imperialists have been directing the brunt of bacteriological warfare mainly to Korea since World War II.

They made bacteriological war criminals of the defeated Japanese army to participate in the preparations for bacteriological warfare against the Korean people.

The 406th unit of the U.S. army in Japan (for bacteriological warfare) planned to develop a new bacteriological weapon utilizing an epdemic infectious disease in Korea and concentrated all their efforts on transforming the ordinary hemorrhagic fever into a bacteriological weapon of a new type which is marked by a high rate of incidence and mortality.

Providing a huge amount of funds to the remnants of the former members of the 731st bacteriological unit of the Japanese army in Manchuria such as the bacteriological war criminals, the U.S. imperialists forced them to study various kinds of bacteriological weapons.

Last summer, an increased number of cases of epidemic hemorrhagic fever occurred in different parts of south Korea due to the U.S. imperialists' bacteriological weapon test there.

The U.S. imperialists, after spreading this epidemic hemorrhagic fever in south Korea, instigated the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to employ sinister tricks to conceal their criminal act.

The livers of south Koreans killed in germ warfare experiments were carried to the U.S. by Japan Air Lines plane.

In an attempt to conceal the crimes of their master the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique are describing this epidemic as a "strange malady" and "virulent influenza."

The U.S. imperialists' atrocities resulted in a heavy toll of human lives. Last November witnessed a peak in the incidence of epidemic hemarrhagic fever.

Timed to coinside with this, large numbers of the livers of south Koreans were sent to the institute in Maryland where there is the U.S. army's base for bacteriological warfare, as they are very useful for the study bacteriological experiments.

This means that the U.S. imperialists are eagerly studying more effective bacteriological weapons against the Korean people.

"New Republic" Article:

Too Much Rice, Original Sin behind Korean Bribery Scandals

Follow excerpts of the article which Tad Szulc, former W.P. journalist, wrote in the January 29 issue of the American weekly magazine New Republic.

This is the first of a series on the Korean scandal:

American taxpayers know from reading the newspapers that the government of South Korea spent millions of dollars acting friendly to their congressmen. What they don't yet know is that they paid for it. Massive but largely unwarranted economic aid to South Korea, much of it politically motivated and often provided in secret by the Johnson and Nixon administrations, is the "original sin" behind the Korean bribery scandals now under investigation by a federal grand jury. This "original sin" has been successfully covered up by the US government.

The aid to Seoul, running into hundreds of millions of dollars between 1969 and 1975, not only kept the dictatorial regime of President Park Chung Hee solvent and politically stable; it also helped to finance his formidable lobby here, as well as covert intelligence operations against Korean dissidents living in the United States.

In other words, the American taxpayer has footed the bill for the alleged bribing of American congressmen by Park's operatives seeking additional United States bounty for Seoul, and for the repression applied by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency against anti-Park leaders in this country. Investigators also suspect that some of this money may have been laundered back into the US for the 1972 Nixon campaign.

In supplying vast assistance to South Korea, the Nixon administration acted, in part, to satisfy key congressmen, including Louisiana's former Democratic Rep. Otto. E. Passman, until last year the most powerful legislator in the area of foreign aid and a close friend of the Park regime. Passman's desire was to increase rice exports from his home state of Louisiana. (Louisiana and California are the two principal rice-producing states.) But his ties to Seoul went even beyond this concern. Still, rice was the principal component of the American aid package to Park, and, in effect, the secret political currency in these dealings.

The grand jury has been working for nearly a year. It may soon hand down criminal indictments against many congressmen and former congressmen, possibly including Passman, for accepting and not reporting "campaign contributions" and other favors from the Park regime. American-South Korean "intermediaries," some of them well known Washington figures, may also find themselves indicted. The House Ethics Committee may bring itself to look into questionable activities by congressmen, such as accepting free travel to South Korea and honorary degrees from South Korean universities. The Internal Revenue Service is known to be looking into the tax returns of numerous congressmen who may have been involved with Seoul.

If the indictments are presented, they are certain to set off a major political scandal. This inevitably will affect the Carter administration inasmuch as most of the congressmen under investigation are Democrats.

But the full story is unlikely to emerge from the grand jury; it covers the whole skein of complex relationships between the Park regime and the Nixon administration. It includes the relations between Park and multi-national corporations such as Gulf and General Motors. And it involves the lengthy cover up by the United States government of all these South Korean operations.

In the words of a senior US official, long familiar with the situation in Seoul under Park, "What we are seeing is a conglomerate of corruption, extortion, influence-peddling and brutality that can be simply described as 'Korea, Inc.' What Park has put together is a corporate police empire, and the US has been insouciantly dealing with it on the highest level. But Park has secretly turned it against us for his greater benefit."

A special review committee of Gulf's board of directors, reporting on the company's secret payments to Park in 1966 and 1970 totalling four million dollars—the price for continued operations in South Korea—commented, "There ...was quite evidently the exercise of high-level political influence and political participation in business affairs, the whole of which can perhaps be collectively referred to as the 'Korean System.'" What Park applied to Gulf—he also did it to General Motors and other American companies on a lesser scale—was pure extortion.

The Washington bribery, lobbying and political harassment of dissidents amounted to the transplanting to the US of Park's "Korean System." The extraordinary thing is that the US Government tolerated it here for years—until the State Department, the only agency seriously concerned by this situation, finally forced the Justice Department to open an investigation early last year after a series of rebuffs from the attorney general, who long claimed "insufficient evidence."

As reconstructed from official documents and a lengthy series of interviews with government figures closely involved in US-South Korean dealings, the "original sin" of unwarranted American aid to Seoul actually goes back to the Johnson administration and its desire to involve South Korean troops in the Vietnam war. The Nixon administration simply picked it up where Johnson left it. The apparent guiding principle during the two administrations was to accommodate Park in every way, even in defiance of common sense. The American business community behaved similarly.

To assure South Korea's military participation in Vietnam, the US paid Seoul $925 million in cash for overseas allowances to members of the two Korean army divisions in Vietnam, and for "expanded Korean contractor opportunities" between 1965 and 1970. Arrangements were made for South Korea to obtain lucrative contracts in connection with the Vietnam war, because Park wanted to be competitive with Japan; this produced $546 million in earnings for Korean businessmen handpicked by Park's office. With other grants and payments, it cost the US $1.7 billion to have the Koreans fight in Vietnam.

None of this was revealed at the time. Park's public position in 1966 was that South Korea was determined to help in the struggle for democracy in Vietnam. The American payments were disclosed only in Senate hearings in 1970. It never has been disclosed that, starting in 1969, the Nixon administration launched a new program of wholly unjustified economic aid to Park.

Cables between the Seoul mission of the Agency for International Development and AID headquarters in Washington in 1969 now form a secret file turned over by the State Department to the grand jury. They show that Washington ordered vast rice shipments to South Korea, despite the mission's insistence that much of this rice not only was not necessary, but actually was damaging to the development of rice production in Korea itself. AID mission chief Henry J. Costanzo and American Ambassador William Porter, who concurred in this judgement, repeatedly were overruled by Washington. Some of these cables from Washington carried the signature of John A. Hannah, AID administrator at that time. Other cables routinely carried the signature of secretary of State William Rogers.

The reason for all this rice, according to informed officials and the cable file, was that the Nixon administration wanted to please Park, and to please Passman and several other Louisiana and California congressmen who wanted to increase rice exports. Park, officials said, demanded cheap American rice in order to keep prices low in Seoul and other cities that were his political base. He did not care that these cheap American imports made it uneconomical for South Korean farmers to plant rice locally.

The cheap rice came from US government purchases from Louisiana and California, made available to South Korea under Public Law 480, which provided for a long-term loan. The purchases and exports thus were financed by the American taxpayer. In addition, South Korea was provided with "soft loans," at low interest and over a lengthy repayment period, to buy more rice in the US. Selling the rice in the cities, the Park regime accumulated hundreds of millions of dollars in local currency.

This arrangement had additional advantages for Park. After 1970, South Korea designated Tongsun Park, a Washington-based Korean businessman and playboy, as the agent for all its rice purchases. Tongsun Park's ties with the KCIA and his apparent involvement in Washington bribing and lobbying forced him to flee the United States late last year after the Justice Department subpoenaed him to testify before the grand jury. Until his untimely exit he was able to charge dollar commissions on these rice sales financed by PL 480. Investigators assume that some of the money from these commissions went for the congressional bribes and Tongsun Park's lavish entertainment of senators, congressmen, government officials and other influential Washingtonians. Even Gerald Ford, as vice president, attended at least one of Tongsun Park's parties.

Shipments of rice between 1969 and 1971 were 40 percent in excess of what the AID mission in Seoul judged to be necessary for the South Korean economy. Shipments of PL 480 rice during these years added up to almost two million metric tons, with the highest volume—522,054 tons—registered in 1972, when the Tongsun Park operation was moving into high gear. The likely profits to the Park regime and its Washington operatives can only be suggested by the market value of this rice. Between 1969 and 1971 rice was going for about $150 a ton, which would make shipments to Korea during those years worth about $123 million. The shipments dropped to a nominal amount in 1973 and 1974 when the price rose to $600 a ton. But in 1975, when the price fell to about $250 a ton, shipments soared again to 315,070 tons, worth $79 million.

To qualify for PL 480 food loans a recipient country must buy 100,000 tons annually from the United States on a commercial basis. But to do so, South Korea used "soft loans" from AID—again charging it, in effect, to the American taxpayer.

The AID mission recommended in 1969, and again in 1970, that because of the heavy payments to South Korea for maintaining her two divisions in Vietnam, PL 480 rice shipments to Seoul should be reduced in order to keep the total amount of aid at a fairly constant level. But Washington informed the AID mission that political considerations were more important. One cable also noted that since Japan was developing a rice surplus, it was vital to keep the Korean market in American hands.

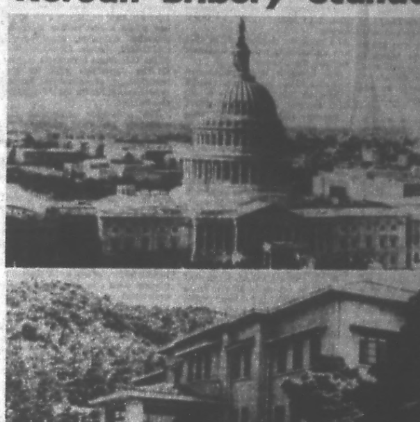
Another instance of secret economic assistance to Seoul by the Nixon administration—in fact even a more blatant one than the rice sales—was an agreement, negotiated in 1971 by David Kennedy, then Nixon's ambassador-at-large, for the US to pay the South Korean government $375 million in return for Seoul's restraint in textile exports to this country. The payment, to be spread over five years, involved $275 million in PL 480 shipments, mainly rice, at reduced prices, plus $100 million in loans supposedly intended to offset anticipated foreign exchange losses. The agreement never was announced to the public. According to a report by the General Accounting Office (GAO), it never was reported to Congress despite the provisions of the 1972 Case Act, which requires the government to report all executive agreements to the Congress even when congressional ratification is not required.

According to the GAO report, the Kennedy agreement was one of 34 executive agreements with Korea that the State Department failed to report to Congress since enactment of the Case Act. In all, there were 59 agreements between the US and Korea since 1972. The report added that "the agreement has been in force for three years, but considerable doubt exists as to whether foreign exchange losses have occurred as a result of the restraints on textile exports. Yet, to our knowledge, no attempt has been made to renegotiate or reduce the quid pro quo arrangement." Neither State Department nor AID officials were consulted by the White House about the Kennedy agreement.

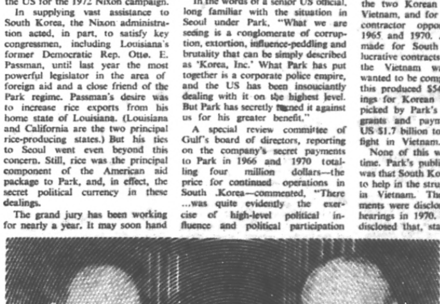
The State Department also remains unaware of the contents of a number of secret agreements between the Pentagon and the Seoul government. This is relevant in the light of reports that Gulf paid the South Korean Ministry of National Defense $2.3 million in kickbacks between 1971 and 1975 in connection with fuel sales, and that the Korean Military Contractors Association, working with civilian Pentagon employees, rigged bids on American military contracts for services in South Korea. According to investigators, this may be costing American taxpayers millions of dollars. Nobody in Washington seems to know exactly what secret committments our government has made to the Park regime in the economic and military realms.

Washington appears to be as culpable as Seoul in the Korean scandals that are beginning to emerge. There is talk of appointing a Watergate-style special prosecutor to deal with illegal acts by Americans. This may be necessary if the complete story of our dealings with "Korea, Inc." is ever to come to light.

(To be continued)



Capitol Hill was brought into confusion by disclosures of Pak's payoff scandal. (above) Chongwadae (Blue House) where a meeting was held for bribing the U.S. congressmen. (below)



Ford and Laird are invited to a party arranged by Pak Dong Son.

Last day of Pak Jung Hi

Reunification Forum (2)

U.S. Troops Threaten Peace in Korea

(Continued from the previous issue)

Ham Sok Hon, a resistant religionist called the "Gandhi of south Korea", sent a letter to his friends in the world in order to inform the world public of his urgent request. Included in the letter are the following words:

"I have never expressed my views on the questions related to U.S. military aids to south Korea. I did not want the U.S. to stop aid to south Korea because of suppression of human rights here. But now I will clearly express my opinion. I hope that the U.S. will take a strong step to defend human rights even by resorting to pull-out of its troops from south Korea".

His appeal, an appeal of a 80-year old man, reflects the voices of the voiceless south Korean people.

Fabricated Threat of Southward Invasion

The U.S. asserts that its troops are occupying south Korea to prevent an outbreak of a new war. The U.S. can not justify their presence in south Korea either under the signboard of "UN forces" or under the "'ROK'-U.S. mutual defense pact". Therefore, it invents the excuse that its troops stay in south Korea to prevent war. In other words, the U.S. clamours that its armed occupation of south Korea is required to frustrate the fictitious southward invasion from the north."

Is there any possibility of southward invasion?

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique raved in winter that the north would invade the south in spring when the fruit autumn would see the invasion of the south by the north. This shows how the rascals have been arousing the "threat of southward invasion" din for some years. As a matter of fact, there has so far been nothing but "peaceful proposals" from the north.

The south Korean youth and students said in their declarations for struggle that the Pak "regime" often says without even a firecracker from the north that the nation has been put on a wartime footing, in order to crack down on the people.

Kim Ok Son was illegally ousted from the "national assembly" by the Pak Jung Hi gangsters, as she pointed out that the "government" conducted "anti-communist" campaigns throughout south Korea not to defend the security of the nation but to prolong its remaining days.

Today, south Korea has 560,000-man national defense forces, 2.8 million-strong reserve forces, 1.4 million-man students' homeland defense corps and 3.7 million-man civil defense corps. Pak Jung Hi levies a more than 200 billion won defense tax every year under the pretext of its "priority to security policy" and buys up-to-date weapons with debts of a few billion dollars.

"Meetings" are held every day on the pretense of "national mobilization for security", under the slogans—"anti-communism", "prevailing-over-communism" and "destroy communism".

According to the proceedings of the hearings at the Subcommittee on International Political and Military Affairs held in 1952, J.F. Dulles said that the U.S. troops stationed in Japan are mobilized all for attack on Korea, China and the Soviet Union.

Today the U.S. Government regards south Korea as a frontline base and Okinawa as an "outpost for its defence to give active support to south Korea." The above-mentioned facts show clearly that the U.S. has its troops occupy south Korea and Japan not to prevent a war but to step up preparations for a war.

For What Is Pak's Security Policy?

It is also as clear as daylight that the U.S. troops remain in south Korea to trigger a new war, because over 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed along the Military Demarcation Line.

The U.S., deploys a large number of nuclear weapons aimed at the north along the Military Demarcation Line in direct violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. How can the U.S. explain the deployment.

If the most up-to-date nuclear weapons are used on the small Korean Peninsula, it will do indescribable damage to both sides, north and south Korea. The U.S. threatens ice melted; in spring they said that in summer there would be an aggressive act by the north and in summer, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with use of nuclear weapons with highly destructive power in order to humiliate and insult the Korean people. Pak Jung Hi is a dyed-in-the-wool traitor, as he eagerly asks the U.S. to use nuclear weapons and is set on developing them.

Therefore, the U.S. can not be regarded as a close friend of the Korean nation, much less as a supporter in view of Korean history.

M. Mansfield, an elder statesman of the U.S. and former Senate majority leader of the Democrats, proposed in Capitol Hill in a report to put "an end to the post-war period" after he visited Japan in July, 1976. He had this to say in his report:

"The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea may not encourage the DPRK to launch a military attack but will shake the south Korean 'government' to its very foundation. It is very difficult to know in advance what will happen internally to the military forces and political opponents in trouble."

The U.S. troops are stationed in south Korea not to hold in check the "threat of southward invasion" or to defend the security of south Korea, much less to serve the interests of the people. They are there only to shore up the crumbling Pak Jung Hi "regime".

The U.S. armed occupation is an unlawful act, because it gives active support to the Pak tyranny which is condemned by the people for its suppressive acts. The U.S. has no reason to keep its troops stationed in south Korea, where they are given a cold reception and where they are cursed by the people as unwelcomed guests.

The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves without any interference by an outside force.

(To be continued)

World People Demand Pullout Of U.S. Forces

In recent years, especially after the glorious victory of the heroic Vietnamese people and Cambodian people, a tendency gains momentum as never before in the world to solve the domestic problems by the indigenous forces without interference of outside forces.

Inauguration of Carter administration once again focuses public attention on the Korean Peninsula because President Carter stated, in connection with the U.S. forces in south Korea, that the ground forces would be withdrawn gradually after he was elected president. In step with this, the popular voice to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea becomes more loudly.

President of Muzambique Samora Moises Machel, addressing a recent gathering, supported the Korean people in their just struggle to realise the independent reunification of the country, according to a report from Maputo.

He said: The reinforcement of the armed forces in south Korea by the imperialists and their continued aggressive manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea render the situation in this region more strained and jeopardize world peace.

"The foreign troops must withdraw from south Korea at an early date because their presence in the southern half of Korea is a menace not only to peace in Korea but also to peace in the world," so stressed head of the government delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria B.O.W. Mapeni, Commissioner for Agriculture of the FRN, in his speech at a banquet arranged on January 24 at the People's Palace of Culture in connection with the delegation's visit to the ,DPRK and he added:

Nigeria supports the replacement of the armistice agreement by a peace agreement in Korea and the reunification of Korea on a democratic principle.

Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, also said as follows when he met vice-Premier Ho Dam on Jan. 11 who visited there as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung:

The struggle of the Korean people in the Togolese people's struggle, the sufferings of the Korean people are the Togolese people's sufferings and the happiness of the Korean people is the Togolese people's happiness. The Party, Government and people of Togo and myself will do everything possible for the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin stressed that the Benin people are consistently maintaining the stand of supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea when he discussed on Jan. 17 the Korean problem with vice-Premier Ho Dam.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, in his article on the foreign policy of Czechoslovakia contributed to a recent issue of "Rude Pravo," emphasized: "We will continue to support the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis without outside interference."

A recent issue of the Iraqi paper "Al Saura" carried an article denouncing the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique and supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification, according to a report.

The U.S. imperialists try to retain their grip on south Korea permanently and are resorting to the policy of strength, while further aggravating the tension in this area.

It is proved by the fact that the U.S. imperialists cooked up the "Panmunjom incident" last year to find a pretext to unleash a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. troops occupying south Korea are the main obstacle to Korea's reunification.

Saying that Iraq supported the resolution on dissolving the UN Commission for Korea and withdrawing the U.S. troops and replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the paper demanded that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from south Korea at once in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly Session.

The Lahore Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association organized a meeting of solidarity supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on January 9 on the occasion of the week of international solidarity with the tri-continental peoples, according to a report.

The meeting adopted a resolution, which said:

The meeting demands the U.S. government implement the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly on the Korean question. The meeting holds that the "UN Command" in south Korea must be dissolved, the Korean Armistice Agreement replaced with a peace agreement, all the U.S. troops and lethal weapons in south Korea immediately withdrawn and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea realised as early as possible.

We express full support to the three principles and five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people.

The Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, in the name of the Lao people, reiterated its assurances that it would stand firm on the side of the Korean people till the final victory of the just struggle of the Korean people to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor out of south Korea and reunify the country.

It declared this in its recent statement supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

The statement stressed:

The Lao people vehemently denounce the U.S. imperialists for strengthening their tie-up with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, introducing weapons and war supplies into south Korea for a war of aggression in Korea and seeking a permanent split of Korea.

The Lao people demand that the U.S. imperialists immediately and unconditionally accept the just proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and strictly implement the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly and the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the Fifth "Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

(KCNA)

Court Statement of Kim Dae Jung (2)

Pak "Regime" Most Brutal

(Continued from the previous issue)

Follow excerpts from Kim Dae Jung's statements made at the appellate court in Seoul held on Dec. 13: (Questions were made by his counsel.)

Q: I should like to ask you about the motive to publish the March 1 declaration. According to the prosecutor's statement, you defendants published the declaration to oppose and slander the "government". What do you think of it?

A: I had been proposing a talk with the "president" to discuss any problem and to give my opinions. When the national referendum was held in 1974 to put the "revitalized system" to the vote, I demanded that the referendum should be carried out in fairness and in a free atmosphere. However, the referendum was carried out in such a way that the "government" made unrestricted propaganda for the "revitalized system", while suppressing opposition to the proposed system.

It was hard to understand "president" Pak Jung Hi's rejection of my proposal for a talk with me who was supported by large number of people in the last "presidential" election held in 1971. Did he want to say this country was his own?

Q: The prosecutor argued that the publishers of the declaration schemed to overthrow the "government" by agitating the people.

A: "President" Pak Jung Hi said at a press conference that democracy was nothing but a mere means of realizing a more comfortable life. But I believe democracy is not a means but our objective.

The people have the right to criticize policies of the "government". It is an illegal act for the "government" to suppress criticisms of the wrong policies by the people, branding it as something to divide public mind. For example, the "government" condemns us for talking about the KCIA's bribery of many U.S. Congressmen, despite the fact that the scandal is known well to the world public.

It is natural that there are more opinions among the people than one. The important question is to forge a common public opinion by uniting various opinions. The "government" insisted that the people must not have opinions differing from "government" views.

When I was abducted by the KCIA from Japan, a youth who kept a watch on me, asked me, "Why do you oppose the nation?" Then, I replied I had never opposed the nation I only opposed the present "government".

Q: What do you think of the prosecutor's demand that the publishers of the declaration should be severely punished for profiteering the enemy, as the north played up the case and as the "government" was put at a disadvantage?

A: According to the prosecutor's logic, the "government" should also be punished, for the KCIA's bribery of foreign congressmen, which the north also played up. The north also reported the facts that high-ranking "government" officials and their wives were buying...in luxury goods with ample money at their disposal, and that there were many beggars in south Korea. The "government" should arrest all these persons in accordance with the same logic.

Our "government" indulges in self-righteous thinking that only it loves the country and cares for the national security.

Q: According to the prosecutor, you publishers of the declaration plotted to seize "power" by illegal means.

A: I think the election held in 1971 was undoubtedly unfair. I had never violated the election law.

My house is under police surveillance all day long. My secretaries were often taken to the police, and were tortured during interrogation.

Recently, I heard that Kang Mun Jong, a "national assemblyman", was arrested and tortured by the KCIA on charges of plotting to overthrow the "government" in conspiracy with Chong Il Kwon, chairman of the "national assembly". Later, he was said to be forced to present his resignation as an "assemblyman", dispite the fact that he was a member of the ruling party.

It is also well-known fact that Kim Song Gong, a bigwig of the ruling party, was harshly tortured by the KCIA.

In this country, nobody is allowed to speak or act as he thinks. There is only one who has freedom. Even a bigwig of the ruling party has no freedom.

The "government" said in 1972 that it would have a dialogue with the north for national reunification, transcending ideas and ideals.

What was the purpose of the present "government" in approving the north-south dialogue? When I met Chong Il Kwon in Japan after the "government" began to talk of the north-south dialogue, he said to me: Unity of public opinion was necessary for a dialogue. But, opposition parties stood against the "government". Therefore, the "revitalized system" was required to strengthen state "power". I considered that the north-south dialogue and national reunification was interpreted by the "government" were nothing but a pretext to shore up the dictatorial system.

Q: What do you think of the prosecutor's argument that emergency measures are necessary for unity of the people, and that the defendants undermined this unity.

A: Under a suppressive system, no unity can be realized. Unity is made up of the will of the people themselves. It never springs from suppression. And unity is not for only one person.

Q: The prosecutor said you tried to overthrow the "government" by agitating the people. What do you say to it?

A: The prosecutor said we presented a picture of the distorted realities. But, as a matter of fact, it was the "government" that distorted the realities. There is no one at home or abroad who thinks that we have the intention to overthrow the "government" by violence.

I am in principle against violence. I think the present "government" is the most brutal one, and it is useless confronting it by violence. The charge that we tried to overthrow the "government" by violence was fabricated to mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

Q: The prosecutor condemns you by saying that the defendants gave publicity to this case overseas through their families, using this case as an example of violation of human rights in this country.

A: We are unjustifiably detained. At last, we have been allowed to meet our families only once a week.

At meetings with my wife, I am informed of the situation abroad. Then I learned that the Koreans in Japan had staged a one million signature collection campaign, appealing to the United Nations for withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

Q: The declaration calls for the strengthening of democratic forces, in preparation for the day of national reunification.

The prosecutor condemned the publishers for their assertion as jeopardizing the nation's future.

A: Our declaration was not based on lust for "power" as the prosecutor stated. When Korea was once under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, we Korean people claimed that Japan should return the sovereignty to the Korean people. Even then, the Japanese authorities imposed prison terms of up to 3 years upon those who made a claim to Korea's sovereignty.

The prosecutor, however, demanded prison terms of up to 10 years for me and some other publishers of the declaration on charges of criticizing the present "government".

The emergency measures now in force were proclaimed without approval by the "national assembly" and without the time limit being set, by reason of the presence of a certain "possibility".

Q: The prosecutor argued that freedom of the press was guaranteed in this country, and the defendants distorted this fact.

A: Can the number of papers prove that there is freedom of the press in this country?

I was surprised at the court decision which looked as if it were copied entirely from the prosecutor's arguments. Does this mean that only the prosecutor made right statements, while we falsified facts?

To my surprise, the judge sentenced to a prison term of 3 years Rev. Li Hae Dong, who merely helped Rev. Mun Ik Hwan print the declaration.

Of course, a quick trial is necessary, but the most important is to present sufficient facts.

(To be continued)

Rejects Another Trial

Kim Dae Jung, on January 22 refuted the attempt of the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen to impose another penalty upon him and refused to comply with the trial opened by the gangsters against him at the puppet Seoul high court on the charge of alleged "violation of the election law," according to reports from Seoul.

When he was brought to the fascist court, he made a plea for an hour, saying: "Am I not in prison now as the government wants me to? Are you going to force another prison term upon me by staging a trial again? A fair trial can hardly be expected when the judge is under pressure from outside. Moreover, has not the basic ground of this trial been demolished long ago?"

A report says that even the defence panel rejected the trial that day, declaring: "This trial causes misgivings among the people in many respect."

Thus the trial farce started by the fascist hangmen was frustrated, according to reports.

The Korean residents in the U.S. and concerned Americans struggle for Korea's reunification.

Ryang Il Dong's Year-End Message

According to a report from Seoul, Chong Gum Song, mother of dissident poet Kim Ji Ha, was taken to the police on January 18 on charges of distributing copies of the Jan. 20th issue of the organ of the opposition Democratic Unification Party. The organ carried the year-end message of Ryang Il Dong, president of the party.

The message reads in part:

According to the "revitalized constitution", the "president" can invoke an emergency decree in a state of emergency. In accordance with one of its articles, nine emergency decrees were proclaimed from January, 1974 to May, 1975.

Emergency decree No. 1 was proclaimed to frustrate a signature collection campaign calling for revision of the "revitalized constitution" and emergency decree No. 4 to cope with the case of "the national federation of youth and students for democracy".

By these decrees, many politicians, religionists, students, professors and lawyers were detained.

There is no indication that the "government" is going to lift emergency decree No. 9, which was proclaimed in May, 1975.

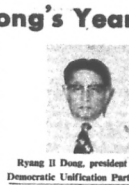
The decree was declared in order to suppress students' struggles for a democratic society, struggle triggered by a patriotic student's harakiri suicide in protest against the suppression of democracy.

Emergency decrees are supposed to be lifted after an emergency situation is removed. Our hearts ache for the fact that a number of patriots are now suffering in the detention house. Those persons who acted as patriots and worked for the nation, are now under arrest. Their will and courage are the life of our nation. With no drastic suppression can anyone extinguish the flame of justice once enkindled. In the minds of those who are undauntedly resisting, there is the will to replace today's subservience and disgrace with future glory and honor.

The publication of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" is an expression of loyalty to the country.

Those persons who raised the voices of conscience as patriots and members of this nation, are in jail.

Our country Korea is not yet reunified. Some day, we are sure,



Ryang Il Dong, president of the Democratic Unification Party

national reunification will be achieved, and all the fifty million Korean people will be united in one country.

If someone asks who deserves to be called a patriot on the day of national reunification, we will reply that it is those persons who devoted themselves to the country. But, how will those who cared only for their own safety, reply? How can those men who are unable to respond to the voices of truth and conscience dominate and reign over the people?

The historical task of all politicians aiming at democracy is to guarantee freedom and equality for the people who yearn after them.

It is not the whip or chains but free criticism and tolerance to accept criticisms that paves the way for the revival of the nation.

Let's open the gate of freedom for the future of the fatherland, casting off the yoke. Let's greet the dawn of freedom, dispelling the darkness brought by suppression.

Let workers, peasants, officials and students hail a new morning filled with great joy, looking at a rising sun of freedom and peace.

Praying for eternal development of our fatherland.

Workers, Peasants Struggle

Brutal suppression of the people by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique focuses public attention on the realities of human rights there.

Eleven minor agents at Inchon port, Kyonggi Province, boycotted loading and unloading from January 9 in protest against the deception and plunder by the puppet government, according to a report.

The villains of the "agricultural association," a subsidized tool of the puppet gang for the extortion of the countryside, are at a loss, unable to load or unload cargoes, including over 19,750 tons of maize they brought from the United States.

Workers of the Taegyong Joint Fibre Company in Sinwon-ri, Wondang myon, Koyang county, Kyonggi Province, January 16 rose in struggle to get back-wages paid.

According to a report from Seoul, more than 500 workers of the company thronged to the company building carrying placards reading "Pay Back-Wages Promptly" and "The Labour Agency Which Is Concerned, and the Foreign Exchange Bank Which Issues Loan Must Bear Responsibility," and waged a protest sit-in in front of the building, shouting slogans.

The struggle of the workers was going on as of noon, the report said.

More than 1,200 workers subjected to tough labour at the joint fish market in Pusan, are now struggling for a wage hike, according to a report.

Saying that they cannot subsist on the present meagre wages, they repeatedly demanded the manager of the market drastically raise their wages from the New Year.

More than 80 workers of Sinil Sanop, a clothing company in Songdong district, Seoul, persistently fought on January 15 and 18 to have their back-wages paid, according to a report from Seoul.

They thronged to the office of the company and put up a collective struggle against the employer, shouting "Pay at once more than three million won of wages kept in arrears."

The fishermen in Taejin port, Hyonnae myon, Kosong county, south Korean Kangwon Province, recently demanded the puppet clique take measures for safe fish catch, according to a report.

According to another report, the fishermen on Maldo Island in the sea off Okpo, North Cholla Province, demanded the puppet clique build a breakwater and the fishermen in Mukho port, south Korean Kangwon Province, and in other eastern coastal areas strongly demanded the guarantee of conditions for safe fish catch, saying that they are suffering much due to the lack of facilities to get informations about weather conditions.

Over 2,000 peasants in Singil-ri, Kunja myon, Sihung county, Kyonggi Province, were persistently fighting against the requisitioning of land by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, according to a report from Seoul.

On January 5 they lodged a collective protest respectively with the puppet ministry of construction and the Kyonggi provincial office, indignantly denouncing the puppet clique's vicious plunder of paddy and non-paddy fields and strongly demanding an immediate end to this predatory act and payment of compensation for the requisitioned land.

Frantic with criminal war provocation manoeuvres, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are indiscriminately plundering land under a plan to build there factories of military purposes, thereby depriving the peasants of the means of livelihood.

The peasants, outraged by this criminal act, are firmly resolved to fight to push through their just demands.

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